



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"This statement shews that although the amount of taxes received in 1811 was greater than the computation made, from the duties imposed, by the sum of 2,663,320*l.*, it was smaller than the amount which should have been received by 5,663,401*l.*, when we take into account the increase which had been experienced in the numbers of our population. In 1821 the amount actually collected was 5,700,345*l.* beyond the computed amount, but 8,810,902*l.* below the sum that should have been received, considering that the population was then greater by 29*½* per cent. than it was in 1801. Between 1821 and 1831 taxes were repealed beyond what were imposed, amounting to 17,321,404*l.*, and the effect of this reduction was immediately seen in the proportionally greater consumption of articles upon which the old or modified duties were continued. The amount received into the Exchequer in 1831 was greater than the amount by computation to the extent of 14,705,782*l.*, and was within 550,325*l.* of the sum which it should have reached, considering the increased number by whom it was contributed. It will further be seen, that in 1836, when the public burdens had been still further reduced by 4,981,261*l.*, the amount of duties and taxes received was greater than it should have been by computation to the extent of 22,072,804*l.*, and greater also by 6,320,399*l.* than the remaining taxes would have yielded at the same rate of consumption by the increased numbers of the people."

The following table exhibits the deficiency or excess of the principal branches of revenue in comparison with the increased population at the same periods. It has been found necessary to throw together the Customs and Excise duties in consequence of the numerous transfers, as regards the collection of revenue, which have been effected between those two departments.

Deficiency or Excess in comparison with increased Population.

	Customs and Excise. Deficiency. £.	Stamps. Excess. £.	Taxes. Deficiency. £.	Post Office. Deficiency. £.	Total. Deficiency. £.
1811	2,495,042	989,301	4,120,985	36,675	5,663,401
1821	9,083,729	1,099,270	356,403	470,040	8,810,902
1831	1,303,953	1,400,549	160,979	485,942	550,325
	Excess.		Excess.		Excess.
1836	4,435,212	1,476,109	911,996	502,918	6,320,399

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Abstract of Official Reports, 1838.

In presenting an Abstract of the Reports of the Agent-General and other officers for Emigration, it may be expedient to review the principal Parliamentary and administrative proceedings on the subject for some years past.

Two Committees of the House of Commons upon Emigration sat in 1826 and 1827, of which Mr. Wilmot Horton was chairman. The first reported, generally, the facts and principles from which it deduced the conclusion, that there was a greater amount of labouring population in the United Kingdom than could be profitably employed, and that the British Colonies afforded a field where the excess could be advantageously occupied. The next Committee entered further into detail, and pointed out more specifically the nature and extent of the assistance which it would recommend to be given to emigration from national resources. The information collected by these Committees was various and extensive; the probable reason why their labours were not productive of more immediate practical fruit is, that they assumed that in order to ensure the welfare of the emigrants it was necessary to establish them upon land, and (almost a necessary corollary from an opinion so

fraught with expense) that repayment should be required of the funds laid out for their benefit. The first condition was too burthensome, the second too precarious, to be generally well received. In point of fact, in the case of a few settlements of people which have been made at the public charge by way of experiment, the result has been very gratifying as regarded the well-being of the parties, but it has also demonstrated the great costliness of the operation. On the other hand, various examples in America and in Australia have shewn at once the vexatiousness and the futility of trying to obtain repayment of large amounts of money, advanced in small sums, to poor emigrants.

In 1831 a Government Commission upon Emigration was formed, consisting of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Howick, Mr. Francis Baring, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Henry Ellis. The Commissioners found that the emigration to Canada had increased, in the five years ending with 1831, from an annual average of about 9,000, during the first ten years after the Peace, to an annual average of more than 20,000; that the number of people who had passed through Quebec in the single year 1831 exceeded 50,000; and that these great multitudes had gone out by their own means, and disposed of themselves through their own efforts, without any serious or lasting inconvenience. They determined, therefore, not to interfere by a direct grant of money with a practice which appeared to thrive so well spontaneously, but contented themselves, in regard to the North American Colonies, with collecting, publishing, and diffusing as widely as possible, correct accounts of prices and wages; and with pointing out in the same notices the impositions against which emigrants to those colonies should be most on their guard. Officers were at the same time appointed both there and in this country to watch over the interests of emigrants, to advocate their rights gratuitously before the magistrates, and to furnish them with every information that might seem conducive to their welfare; and, at the instance of the Government, a small tax of 5s. per head was imposed by the Provincial Legislatures upon emigrants, the proceeds of which were appropriated to maintain hospitals for the sick, and to provide a conveyance for the indigent to those places where their labour appeared most in request. With these auxiliary and precautionary measures, designed to give facility and security to emigration, the expense of the transit itself was left to be defrayed, as before, from private resources.

While such was the course adopted in regard to the British provinces in North America, the Commissioners took a different view of emigration to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. They observed that, partly from the greater expense of conveyance, and partly perhaps, from the want of an original impulse, there could not be said to exist any voluntary emigration of labouring people to the Australian colonies. The merchants did not even think it worth while to provide accommodation in their ships for persons in that class of society. Great evils were also found to arise from the disproportion between the sexes in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Under these circumstances the Commissioners warmly concurred in the plan, which was at that time introduced, of not disposing of the public lands in the colonies, except by sale, and of applying the proceeds, in Australia, to the encouragement of emigration. They obtained an advance for the

purpose from the English Treasury, and they set on foot a scheme for its application to the proposed object, by allowing loans of 20*l.* towards the passage-money of suitable families of mechanics or agricultural labourers, and bounties of 8*l.* towards the conveyance of young unmarried females. Simultaneously with these proceedings, they succeeded in inducing several ship-owners, both in London and Liverpool, to make arrangements for conveying passengers on a new scale, which caused an immediate reduction of the price from 30*l.*, or 35*l.*, and upwards, to about 18*l.* From that time to this there has been an uninterrupted resort of free working people to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, both with and without public assistance.

The Commission for emigration was dissolved in 1832, and the practical working of its recommendations was left to the Colonial department. It is not necessary to dwell at length on the succeeding period up to the end of 1836. Various additions were made to the number of agents stationed at the out-ports of the United Kingdom, for the protection and assistance of people going to the colonies. An amended Passengers' Act was passed in 1835, in which were included some improvements suggested by the advice to emigrants that had been circulated by the Commissioners. With respect to Australia, it was before long found advisable to convert the loan to working people who went out with their families into a gift, and to raise its amount to 30*l.*; and likewise to raise the amount of the bounty to single females to 12*l.* A great proportion also of the latter class were sent out separately in ships expressly provided for their conveyance; and in their selection the Secretary of State accepted the services of a charitable committee of gentlemen in London. The following is a statement, as far as can be made out, of the whole number of persons assisted to emigrate to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, during the five years from the commencement of the system in 1831 to the end of the year 1836:—

	New South Wales.	Van Diemen's Land.	Total.
Men, Women, and Children, in Families	2,228	2,051	4,279
Single Females.	2,008	1,562	3,570
Total in Five Years	4,236	3,613	7,849

From this statement it follows, that the annual average of people assisted to go to New South Wales was 847; to Van Diemen's Land, 722; and to the two together, 1,569. By degrees dissatisfaction arose with the manner in which the selection of people was made. Irregularities and disease broke out in some of the vessels, which seemed traceable in great measure to the want of sufficiently-effective and experienced superintendence on board; and the result was a recommendation from the Government of New South Wales that the emigrants who were to receive the benefit of assistance from Government should be chosen for each vessel by a surgeon of the Royal Navy, who should go out with them, and be responsible for his selection; and that the shipping should either be provided by the transport department of the Admiralty, or, in situations where that could not be done, by the proposed surgeon-superintendent of each expedition. This mode of pro-

ceeding, with some modifications, took effect from the commencement of 1837. The two first ships sailed in March, and, on the 17th of April in that year, the present agent-general for emigration entered upon his duties.

New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

If any proof were needed of the remarkable resources of New South Wales, it might be well derived from the history of the plan for applying its land revenues to the encouragement of emigration. The Secretary of State did not venture, in 1831, to ask for an advance of more than 10,000*l.* on the faith of that fund; nor did the whole revenue from land in 1832, the first year in which sales began to be made, amount to more than 13,683*l.* In the next year it was 26,272*l.*; in 1834, 43,482*l.*; in 1835 it was 89,380*l.*; and the amount in 1836, being five years from the commencement, was no less than 132,396*l.* To extend, therefore, the emigration, in some proportion to the increased funds and the increased wants of the Colony, there were despatched, in the year 1837, to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 10 ships, hired, fitted, and provisioned by the Government, containing 2991 persons, of whom 1504 were adults, and 1487 were children under 14 years of age. Of these people 300 sailed for Van Diemen's Land; but no more have been sent there since, in consequence of Sir J. Franklin's despatch, dated the 12th of April, 1837, which seems to shew that there is not any longer, in that colony, a demand for the introduction of large bodies of labouring people. The remaining 2,700 emigrants were destined to New South Wales.

In 1838 five ships had gone, up to the 28th of April, and arrangements are made for seven more to sail before the end of June, all twelve to New South Wales; which, even though the average number in each be estimated so low as 260, will take from hence upwards of 3,100 souls in the first six months of this year. Of these ships four have been filled from England, four from Scotland, and the remaining four from Ireland.

The average annual number of emigrants sent to New South Wales, previously to the present system, has been mentioned above to have been 800; more than three times as many, therefore, were sent to the colony last year; and about four times as many are to be sent in the first half of this year, being at the rate of eight times as many per annum. The people may be said to be now going as fast as is required for the complete expenditure of the fund applicable to the object. Further advices may shew a fresh augmentation of this remarkable branch of revenue; but by the Report of a Committee of Council, which accompanied Sir Richard Bourke's despatch of the 8th of September, 1837, the proceeds of the lands, for two years to come, seem estimated at 120,000*l.* per annum, of which one-third is reserved for the bounties, payable in the colony, on account of emigrants introduced by resident settlers. The remainder is 80,000*l.*, which is not a sum that would admit of more than 20 ships being sent in the year. It is to be observed, that while the number of people sent out in public vessels has been so largely extended, there does not appear to have been any diminution, but on the contrary, an increase, of emigration through other channels.

There was not at first much alacrity to emigrate from England in the public vessels. Dr. Galloway stated that he had to travel over a con-

siderable part of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Hampshire, and also to visit the eastern part of Sussex, in order to provide a sufficient number of passengers for a small ship, which sailed from Portsmouth in June, 1837. In the autumn of the same year a vessel was allotted to the county of Norfolk; but, although the measure had been settled for some months, and was arranged expressly to meet the convenience of the parties, the whole of them changed their minds at the last moment; and, within a fortnight of the time appointed for the ship's sailing, with a certain expenditure of between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* incurred, only three families remained willing to go. Circumstances are much changed this year; no difficulty has been found in filling four ships already from the county of Kent alone, and numbers of candidates have been rejected for want of room. From Scotland and Ireland the supply of emigrants has never been scanty since the first months of 1837.

I.—A Return of Persons who have Emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies and the United States of America, during each Year from 1825 to 1837.

Years.	British Colonies in N. America.	United States of America.	Total to America.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	14,292	114	485	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	19,881	116	903	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	27,174	114	715	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	24,901	135	1,056	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	28,985	197	2,016	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	55,461	204	1,242	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	81,485	114	1,561	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	99,211	196	3,733	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	57,917	517	4,093	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	73,134	288	2,800	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	42,293	325	1,860	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	72,000	293	3,124	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	66,654	326	5,054	72,034
Total .	363,129	300,259	663,388	2,939	28,642	694,969

II.—A Return of the Annual Number of Emigrants, on an Average of Three Years, from 1834 to 1836, from the Principal Ports of the United Kingdom; distinguishing with an Asterisk those Ports at which are appointed Agents for Emigration.

ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
Ports.	Numbers.	Ports.	Numbers.	Ports.	Numbers.
*London . .	8,836	*Leith . .	500	*Dublin . .	3,928
*Liverpool . .	21,815	*Greenock . .	2,864	*Cork . . .	4,538
*Bristol . .	874	Aberdeen . .	950	*Belfast . .	3,353
Yarmouth . .	1,237	Inverness . .	527	*Sligo . . .	2,479
Hull . . .	979			*Limerick . .	1,498
Plymouth . .	847			*Londonderry	4,709
Portsmouth . .	297			Waterford . .	1,367
				Galway . . .	487
Total . . .	34,885	Total . . .	4,841	Total . . .	22,359
Total from the United Kingdom . . 62,085					

III.—*A Return of the Number of Emigrants to each Colony, in the Year 1837.*

	COLONIES.				
	British North America.	United States.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
England . . .	5,027	31,769	325	3,381	40,502
Scotland . . .	2,394	1,130	1	1,254	4,779
Ireland . . .	22,463	3,871	..	419	26,753
Total . .	29,884	36,770	326	5,054	72,034

The Ports from which Emigrants have sailed in 1837, besides those mentioned in Table II., are Beaumaris, Berwick, Bideford, Cardiff, Exeter, Falmouth, Lynn, Whitby, Whitehaven, Dundee, Glasgow, Port Glasgow, and Westport.

Prices and Wages in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The object of the following statements is to give a view of the latest information respecting the current rate of wages and market prices in the above colonies.

All statements of this kind must of course be taken with an allowance; the wages of labour are necessarily liable to vary with the relative supply and demand, and will also differ according to the capacity of the workman. Again, prices in New South Wales are exceedingly fluctuating; the price of food is affected in this colony, more than in most countries, by the nature of the seasons; and in respect to manufactured goods, both in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, the prices depend so much on arrivals from England that they cannot be usefully quoted. Nevertheless, it is believed that the following information, which has been obtained from the best authorities in the colonies, will be found sufficiently accurate to enable any man to form a sound judgment of what he may expect in the particulars to which they relate.

The mechanics in most demand, are, carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, stonemasons, stonecutters, bricklayers, brickmakers, blacksmiths (particularly if they can shoe horses), wheelwrights, and coopers. There likewise seems to be a considerable demand in the colony for boot and shoemakers, bootclosers, tailors, dyers and scourers, and woollsorters. Good mechanics appear to earn from 30s. to 40s. a week in Sydney, without lodgings or rations. Common labourers 14s. a week without rations, or 5s. 6d. a week with rations. The wages of mechanics in the country may be estimated at from 20l. to 40l. per annum, with house and rations. Country tradespeople, acquainted with making and repairing agricultural implements, and the erection of buildings necessary for agricultural purposes, are described as never in want of employment. The wages given to farm servants vary so much according to their qualifications, that it is difficult to name an average rate. A good ploughman will earn from 15l. to 20l. per annum, with a house and rations. Shepherds and stackmen the same. Mere agricultural labourers from 12l. to 15l. The fact of their being married or single does not seem to make any difference in the rate of wages; but it is mentioned, that couples recently united, and without children, will more readily find employment than if they are encumbered with a young family, in consequence of the expense of maintaining the same without adequate

benefit for their services. There is, however, always employment, it is said, for women as domestic servants, at from 7*l.* to 15*l.* per annum, with board or rations and lodgings suitable to their avocations. The servants mostly in requisition seem to be general house servants, who will also undertake washing and laundry work, or plain cooking; or girls to take care of children and perform needlework.

The rations issued by settlers is not quite uniform, but it seems generally to consist of about the following allowances per week:—10 lbs. of seconds flour; 8 lbs. of fresh beef or mutton, or 5 lbs. of salt pork; 1 lb. of sugar, and 2 oz. of tea, or seven quarts of new milk; 2 oz. of soap, and, in some instances, 2 oz. of tobacco. To women about two-thirds, and to children about one-third or half of these rations are allowed. In some cases only the meat and flour are given. The more humble class of settlers usually victual labourers at home at their own table, and in the same manner as they live themselves, instead of issuing to them separately the above rations.

House-rent is very dear in Sydney, but a married couple of emigrants might easily find a small house containing two rooms to accommodate them on their arrival, for a weekly rent of from 5*s.* to 10*s.*, and an unmarried man may lodge and board for half a guinea. A cottage, with four apartments, would be rented at about 10*s.* a week.

A Return shewing the Average Wages of the principal Mechanics and others in the Town of Sydney, for the Six Months ended 30th July, 1836, obtained from Returns transmitted by the First Magistrate to the Colonial Secretary's Office at Sydney.

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per Diem.		Rates per Diem without Board or Lodging.		Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per Diem.		Rates per Diem without Board or Lodging.	
	Without Board or Lodging.	With Board & Lodging.	Highest.	Lowest.		Without Board or Lodging.	With Board & Lodging.	Highest.	Lowest.
Bread and Biscuit-bakers	4 6	2 3	7 0	3 6	Gardeners	3 0	1 4	3 0	..
Butchers	4 0	2 2	5 0	3 0	Grooms and Coachmen	4 0	£20*	4 0	..
Brickmakers	4 6	..	5 0	4 0	Joiners	6 3	..	6 6	6 0
Bricklayers	7 3	..	8 0	6 8	Labourers	3 3	1 8	3 6	3 0
Blacksmiths	6 8	4 3	8 4	4 7	Millwrights	8 0	..	10 0	7 0
Boat-builders	7 3	..	7 6	6 8	Overseers . . . . .	..	2 0	..	..
Boot-makers	5 10	3 6	7 0	4 0	Painters and Glaziers	5 4	3 0	6 0	4 7
Boot-closers	6 8	..	6 8	..	Plumbers and ditto	6 2	..	7 0	5 6
Carpenters	6 4	2 8	7 0	5 6	Plasterers	6 6	..	6 8	6 6
Cabinet-makers	6 4	3 8	7 0	5 6	Quarrymen	5 6	..	5 6	..
Coppersmiths and Braziers	6 4	..	8 0	4 6	Rope makers	4 6	2 6	5 0	4 0
Cutlers	5 0	..	5 0	..	Shoemakers	5 7	3 3	8 0	4 0
Curriers	7 6	5 2	10 0	6 8	Sail-makers	5 0	..	5 0	..
Coopers	6 6	3 9	7 0	6 0	Stone-masons	7 6	..	8 0	6 8
Cooks . . . . .	..	1 4	..	..	Shipwrights, Carpenters, and Joiners	8 0	..	8 0	6 6
Carters	3 6	1 8	3 6	..	Sawyers	7 2	..	9 0	6 0
Dyers and Scourers	5 0	3 0	5 0	..	Tailors	6 6	3 9	7 0	4 0
Farriers	5 5	..	5 5	..	Upholsterers	7 2	3 6	7 8	6 6
Fishermen	3 0	2 3	3 0	..	Weavers . . . . .	..	1 4	..	..
Fellmongers	5 0	..	5 0	..	Wool-spinners . . . . .	..	2 1	..	..
					Wheelwrights	6 0	£63*	7 6	4 2
					Whitesmiths	6 6	..	6 8	6 3

* Average wages per annum.

A Return shewing the Average Wages of the principal Mechanics and others in the Island of Van Diemen's Land in the month of June, 1836.

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per Diem,			Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per Diem,		
	Without Board & Lodging.	With Board & Lodging.	With Board & Lodging.		Without Board & Lodging.	With Board & Lodging.	With Board & Lodging.
	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Bread and Biscuit bakers . . . }	5 0	3 0	30 0 0	Milkmen . . .	3 6	2 0	20 0 0
Butchers . . .	5 0	3 0	30 0 0	Nurserymen . . .	4 6	2 6	25 0 0
Boat-builders . . .	6 6	4 0	40 0 0	Painters . . .	6 6	4 6	45 0 0
Brickmakers . . .	6 6	4 0	35 0 0	Plasterers . . .	7 0	5 0	45 0 0
Bricklayers . . .	7 6	5 0	45 0 0	Ploughmen . . .	5 0	3 0	40 0 0
Blacksmiths . . .	7 0	4 6	45 0 0	Plumbers . . .	6 6	4 6	40 0 0
Carriers . . .	6 6	4 0	45 0 0	Quarrymen . . .	5 6	3 6	30 0 0
Carpenters . . .	6 6	4 0	45 0 0	Rope-makers . . .	5 9	..	..
Coopers . . .	7 0	4 6	46 0 0	Shoemakers . . .	6 0	46	35 0 0
Cooks (Men) . . .	3 6	2 0	25 0 0	Sawyers . . .	7 0	50	35 0 0
Cooks (Women) . . .	3 6	1 6	17 0 0	Shipwrights . . .	9 0	..	..
Coppersmiths . . .	7 0	..	..	Stone-masons . . .	7 6	5 0	40 0 0
Cutlers . . .	4 9	3 0	35 0 0	Stone-cutters . . .	7 6	5 0	40 0 0
Dyers . . .	5 0	..	..	Sail-makers . . .	6 6	..	..
Dairywomen . . .	3 0	1 6	17 0 0	Slaters & Shinglers . . .	6 6	4 0	38 0 0
Farmers . . .	4 6	2 6	30 0 0	Shepherds . . .	4 6	3 0	30 0 0
Farriers . . .	5 0	3 0	45 0 0	Soap-makers . . .	4 6	..	..
Fellmongers . . .	6 0	4 0	45 0 0	Tanners . . .	6 0	4 0	38 0 0
Gardeners . . .	6 0	3 6	35 0 0	Tailors . . .	6 6	4 6	40 0 0
Glaziers . . .	6 0	4 0	40 0 0	Tinplate-workers . . .	5 0	3 0	30 0 0
Joiners . . .	7 0	5 0	45 0 0	Upholsterers . . .	7 0	5 0	40 0 0
Labourers . . .	4 0	2 0	20 0 0	Wheelwrights . . .	7 0	5 0	45 0 0
Millwrights . . .	8 6	5 0	55 0 0	Wool-sorters . . .	7 6	5 6	45 0 0

Note.—The rates of wages here stated are to be obtained by good workmen only; in fact, indifferent and bad workmen find a great difficulty in procuring employment at any rate.

A Return of the Average Prices of Provisions, &c. at Sydney, New South Wales, during the Six Months ended 30th June, 1836, and in the Island of Van Diemen's Land, during the Month of June, 1836.

ARTICLES.	Sydney, New South Wales.	Van Diemen's Land.	ARTICLES.	Sydney, New South Wales.	Van Diemen's Land.
	Average Prices in first Half-year of 1836.	Average Prices in June, 1836.		Average Prices in first Half-year of 1836.	Average Prices in June, 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wheat . . per bushel	0 10 0	0 8 2	Straw . . per load	1 5 0	1 15 0
Maize . . ditto	0 8 6	{ None in the market	Bread . . per 4lb. loaf	0 1 0	0 0 10
Oats . . ditto	0 5 6	0 5 9	Beef . . per 14lb.	0 4 8	0 9 0
Barley . . ditto	0 6 6	0 6 4	Mutton . . ditto	0 4 2	0 8 2
Potatoes . per cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0	Pork . . ditto	0 9 11	0 10 5
Butter, fresh . per lb.	0 2 6	0 2 4	Veal . . ditto	0 9 11	0 11 0
.. salt . ditto	0 1 6	0 1 10	Flour, fine . per 100lbs.	1 7 0	1 4 0
Eggs . . per dozen	0 2 0	0 2 0	Do. seconds ditto	1 5 0	1 2 0
Ducks . . per pair	0 5 0	0 5 0	VEGETABLES.		
Fowls . . ditto	0 4 6	0 4 0	Carrots . . per bundle	0 0 2½	0 0 3
Geese . . ditto	0 9 0	0 11 0	Turnips . . ditto	0 0 2½	0 0 2
Turkeys . ditto	0 11 6	0 14 0	Cabbages . per head	0 0 1½	0 0 1
Hay . . per ton	17 0 0	7 10 0	Greens . . per bundle	0 0 2	0 0 2
			Green Peas . per peck	0 2 6	..

South Australia.

The first vessel with emigrants from the United Kingdom to this colony sailed on the 22nd February, 1836. Since that period 25 vessels,

The following Table exhibits the Principal Ports in the United Kingdom whence the Emigrants to Canada in 1837 sailed.

ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
Ports.	Number.	Ports.	Number.	Ports.	Number.
Bristol . . .	159	Aberdeen . .	252	Belfast . . .	1,999
Hull	367	Cromarty . .	215	Baltimore . .	360
Liverpool . .	2,247	Greenock . .	698	Cork	2,699
London . . .	987	Leith	253	Dublin	2,535
Lynn	154	Other Ports .	91	Limerick . . .	1,055
Plymouth . .	403			Londonderry .	1,424
Portsmouth .	201			Newport . . .	378
Yarmouth . .	617			Newry	282
Other Ports .	445			Sligo	1,813
				Tralee	286
				Waterford . .	859
				Other Ports .	848
Total	5,580	Total	1,509	Total	14,538

The decrease this year in the number from England is 6608 individuals ; from Scotland 715. There has however been an increase from Ireland of 1942. During the past year, there has been no loss of life to the emigrant from shipwreck. The only vessels which met with this misfortune, having emigrants on board, were the *Royalist*, from Londonderry, with 136, and the *Hannibal*, from Newry, with 16 passengers. The former was run down at sea by the *Wexford*, off the island of St. Paul's, but succeeded in getting into Sydney in safety, and landing her passengers, who subsequently came up to Quebec in a schooner. The *Hannibal* was wrecked about 40 miles below Gaspe, at Griffin's Cove ; passengers and baggage all saved. The emigrants of this year arrived generally in good health, with the exception of the passengers in a few vessels ; nor has there been any disease of a malignant character amongst them after arrival. The number of deaths at the quarantine establishment of Grosse Isle, exhibited in the following statement, has been much smaller this season than during the last, in comparison with the number admitted into hospital :—

Number of cases admitted at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle . .	598
Deaths	57
Admissions at the Marine Hospital, Quebec	407
Deaths	35

The following is a detailed statement, as far as can be ascertained, of the several places to which the emigrants of 1837 proceeded for settlement and employment :—

City and district of Quebec	400
District of Three Rivers	300
District of St. Francis and E. Townships	1,500
City and District of Montreal	1,000
Ottawa District	800
Total to Lower Canada	4,000
Ottawa, Bathurst, Midland and Eastern Districts, as far as Kingston included : a portion of these are employed at the Long Sault Canal	3,000

District of Newcastle, and townships in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinté	1,800
Toronto and the Home District, including settlements round Lake Simco	2,000
Hamilton Gulf and Huron Tract, and situations adjacent	2,500
Niagara frontier and district, including the line of the Welland Canal, and round the head of Lake Ontario	2,000
Settlements bordering on Lake Erie, including the London District, Adelaide Settlement, and on to Lake St. Clair	5,000
Total to Upper Canada	16,300
Died at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle	57
Died at the Marine Hospital, Quebec	35
Gone to the United States	1,509
Total	21,901

With respect to a very important consideration in the condition of the emigrant population after landing on these shores, the agent reports, that, with the exception of the passengers in the few vessels alluded to in a previous paragraph, proper provision had, generally speaking, been made for them, as to pecuniary means and stores, previous to embarkation. Many wealthy and respectable settlers were amongst them, who have taken up locations in the vicinity of Toronto.

The number of persons of the working classes, aided in their emigration by parochial assistance or by their landlords, was 1571, a considerably smaller number than during 1836. Amongst these were 378 individuals who received aid towards their emigration under the direction and authority of the Poor Law Commissioners. The remaining 20,330 were voluntary emigrants.

The agent visited the Upper Province in the summer of last year, and found the condition of the emigrants generally satisfactory. Notwithstanding the check put to many public works and improvements, owing to the commercial pressure and financial embarrassment of the times, still the demand for labourers and artisans in Upper Canada generally, was sufficient to prove of the most material benefit to the emigrating population. And though the demand for labourers on the St. Lawrence improvements was considerably less than during last year, from 1200 to 1500 hands found constant employment there, with good wages. The government works at Kingston and Cornwall also furnished employment for a considerable number of labourers. Lastly, the very abundant harvest with which both provinces were favoured during the past season proved the means of affording ample employment to a very considerable portion of the emigrants.

With respect to the prospect of emigration during 1838, and the condition of these provinces for the reception of many thousands of the superabundant population of Great Britain and Ireland, the agent sees no reason, after the maturest consideration, to make a report in the smallest degree unfavourable. Great public improvements are still in progress in Upper Canada, or will be entered upon early in the spring, which will require and give employment to a large number of individuals. By a Minute of Council in Upper Canada, dated the 20th July last, a sum of money has been appropriated to the opening of a road through the back townships of Hinchinbrook, Bedford, Osso, and Olden, with instructions to locate thereon such able-bodied male emi-

grants of full age as may be willing to settle on any of those townships, on portions of fifty acres each, for which they will receive a free grant, besides further advantages, set forth in the Order in Council; and it is obvious that the formation of such settlements in the townships back of Kingston, with the opening of a road of communication between them, will afford a new stimulus to settlement in general, and an additional prospect of employment to persons arriving early in the ensuing season.

Connected with the Trent Canal in Upper Canada is the new district of Colborne, of which the Trent will, when completed, be the great outlet. A meeting was held last month at Peterborough, the intended capital of the new district, and a subscription was made to establish an efficient steam-boat on the large lakes and connecting rivers north of that town. This boat will be immediately commenced, and will prove of vast importance to all the back settlements in that section of the province, particularly the township of Ops, to which numbers of emigrants have been directed in former years, and the neighbouring townships of Harvey, Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, &c.

During the summer several wealthy and highly respectable emigrants have established themselves in the eastern townships; and although the facilities for employment during the past season were not so extensive and favourable as might have been desired, still the emigrant population settled in that section of the country is gradually augmenting in number and prosperity. A large portion of them are persons possessing intelligence, knowledge of agriculture, and considerable capital.

The very rigid measures which the authorities of New York have adopted, with reference to emigrants arriving at that port from Europe, have proved a very considerable check to emigration to the United States, as will be seen from the subjoined statement. The number of arrivals in 1837 declined from 59,000 to 34,000, a decrease of 42 per cent. The vessels which recently brought out large numbers of emigrants from Liverpool to New York have on their last trip been almost empty of steerage passengers; and it is publicly stated, that the sole cause of this was the expressed resolution of the Mayor of New York to demand the full sum of 10 dollars a head from every individual. In addition to these measures, the commercial distress prevalent in that country, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining any employment whatever by the emigrant after arrival, has actually caused the return to Europe of a number of persons who would otherwise have become permanent settlers there.

A Return of the Number of Emigrants arrived at New York from the United Kingdom.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
1829	8,110	2,443	948	11,501
1830	16,350	3,499	1,584	21,433
1831	13,808	6,721	2,078	22,607
1832	18,947	6,050	3,286	28,283
1833	..	..	..	16,100
1834	..	..	..	26,540
1835	..	..	..	16,749
1836	..	..	..	59,075
1837	..	..	..	34,000

These measures will prove next season the means of diverting the greatest portion of the emigration which formerly proceeded to the interior by way of New York, and of inducing emigrants to prefer the more natural, cheaper, and equally expeditious route of the St. Lawrence.

Observations upon the Poorest Class of Operatives in Glasgow in 1837.

By C. R. BAIRD, Esq., Secretary of the Glasgow Statistical Society.

[*Read at a Meeting of that Society, on the 16th February, 1838.*]

OWING to the depressed state of trade, the consequent want of employment, and the high price of provisions, in the latter part of the spring and the beginning of the summer of 1837, a large number of the working classes in Glasgow were reduced to very necessitous circumstances. A public meeting was accordingly held in the Town Hall, on the 19th May of that year, when it was resolved that a subscription should be raised for the purpose of affording relief to the industrious poor, and a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions (which soon amounted to upwards of 5200*l.*, besides a balance of above 3000*l.* handed over by the former Relief Committee), and to administer such relief as they thought proper. The writer of the following observations acted as Secretary to the Committee.

After duly considering how their operations should be conducted, the Committee resolved,—1st, to employ, or to get employment, at out-door labour, for as many as possible of the persons who applied for relief; for instance, in banking the river Clyde, cutting foundations for buildings, breaking stone-metal, and similar work, in which department the Committee, through the kind exertions of Provost Mills, the River Trustees, and other gentlemen, were very successful; 2ndly, to give out yarn to be woven into webs by such applicants as were weavers, who either were incapable for out-door work, or for whom no such employment could be procured; and, 3rdly, to establish soup-kitchens, to provide food for applicants for whom no suitable work could be procured, and for destitute children. It was also agreed that each applicant for relief should give a statement of his case by answering the following queries, viz.—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Name. | 8. When dismissed, and for what. |
| 2. Age. | 9. If a Unionist. |
| 3. Place of nativity. | 10. Supply from other sources. |
| 4. Ditto of abode. | 11. If he (or she) had a wife (or husband). |
| 5. Length of residence in Glasgow. | 12. Number of children below 10 years. |
| 6. Occupation. | 13. Number of children above 10 years, |
| 7. By whom last employed. | and how occupied. |

This statement was required to be attested by the General or Resident Commissioner of Police of the ward within which the applicant resided; and the answers to queries 7 and 8 were also required to be certified by the applicant's last employer.

It will be at once observed that the queries 1, 2, 4, 6, and the last four, were necessarily put, in order to be able to judge of the propriety of granting relief; and it may be mentioned here that the queries 3 and 5 were made to satisfy several members of the committee, who wished